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## THE NEW BOUNDARIES OF BULGARIA

The status of the peace treaties terminating the war was discussed in a note in the December, 1919, *Geographical Review* (pp. 357-358). It was there stated that the third treaty signed was the treaty with Bulgaria, signed at Neuilly on November 27, 1919. The full official text was not then available. It has since become available,<sup>1</sup> and the territorial provisions (Article 27) are herewith reprinted from it. The segments of the boundary which differ from the pre-war boundary were identified and plotted on the proper sheets of the standard Austrian staff map entitled "Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa, 1:200,000" and were then reduced and transferred to the accompanying map (Fig. 1). The names of all the geographical features mentioned in the treaty text are shown on the main map or on the insets.

In the following reprint each two paragraphs describing a segment of the boundary in the original have, for the sake of clearness, as in our reprint of the Austrian treaty (December, 1919, *Review*), been combined into one paragraph throughout. Also, in footnotes is given the spelling of the Austrian staff map of all names which differ from it in the treaty text. On the Austrian map the Croatian alphabet is used to transliterate Bulgarian names. In the treaty text the accent ˇ of this alphabet is omitted. Thus a *c* may stand for its (Croatian) sound of *ts* or, with accent omitted, of *ch*, an *s* for an *s* or *sh* sound. To add to the confusion, some names, as Topolovitsa (Croatian: Topolovica), Dragovishtitsa (Croatian: Dragovištica), are transliterated according to English phonetics, and one name, that of the Maritsa River, occurs in both forms in the text. Inasmuch as the Austrian map has obviously been used as a basis for the definition of the boundary, it has been thought best to accept its spelling as standard.

### ARTICLE 27

The frontiers of Bulgaria shall be fixed as follows (see annexed map):

#### 1. *With the Serb-Croat-Slovene State:*

From the confluence of the Timok and the Danube, which is the point common to the three frontiers of Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, southwards to a point to be selected on the course of the Timok near point 38 west of Bregovo, the course of the Timok upstream;

thence southwestwards to the point east of Vuk. Izvor where the old frontier between Serbia and Bulgaria meets the river Bezdanica, a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 274 and 367, following generally the watershed between the

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<sup>1</sup> *Traité de paix entre les puissances alliées et associées et la Bulgarie signé à Neuilly le 29 novembre 1919.* iv+iii+iv+393 pp. [Paris, 1919]. 12½x8½ inches. Text in French, English, and Italian. Accompanied, in pocket, by map, 1:1,000,000, showing the new boundaries on a transfer of a section of the Royal Geographical Society's map of Europe on that scale.

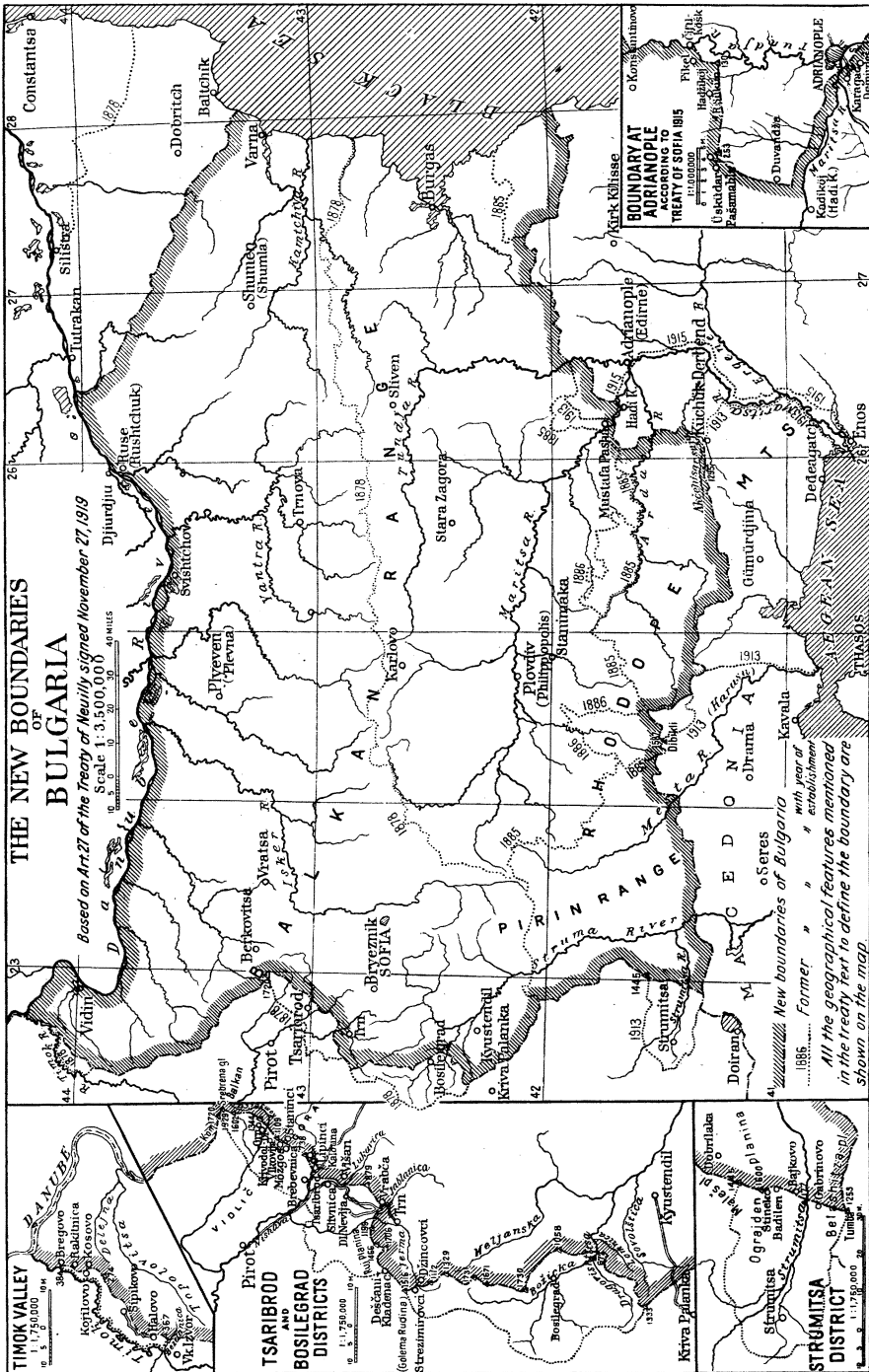


FIG. 1

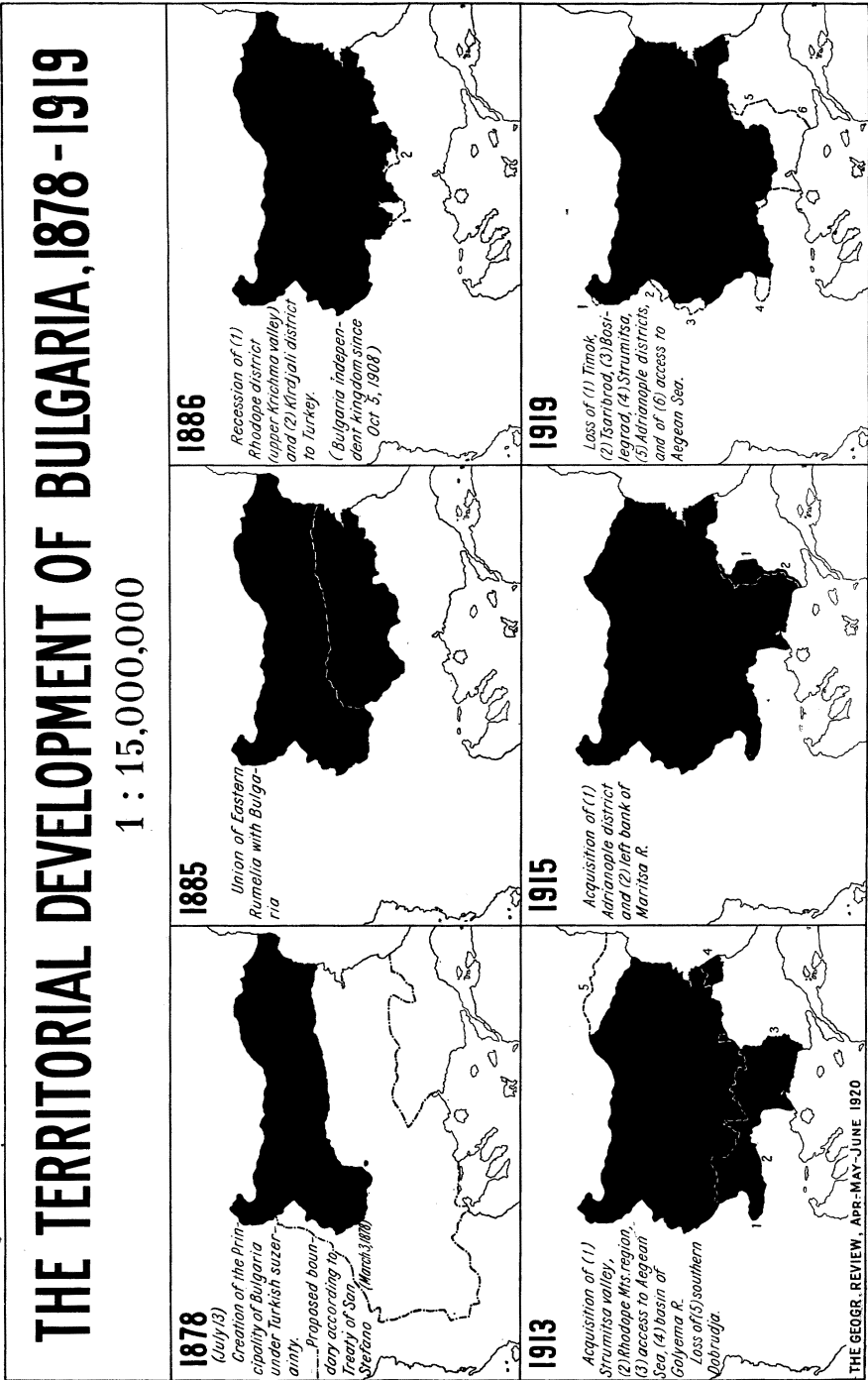


FIG. 2.

basins of the Timok on the northwest and the Topolovitsa<sup>2</sup> and Delejna on the southeast, leaving to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State Kojilovo, Sipikovo, and Halovo, with the road connecting the two latter places, and to Bulgaria Bregovo, Rakitnica, and Kosovo;

thence southwards to point 1720, about 12 kilometers west-southwest of Berkovitsa,<sup>3</sup> the old frontier between Bulgaria and Serbia;

thence southeastwards for about 1½ kilometers to point 1929 (Srebrena gl.), a line to be fixed on the crest of the Kom Balkan;

thence south-southwestwards to point 1109, on the Vidlic<sup>4</sup> Gora south of Vlkovija, a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 1602 and 1344, passing east of Grn. Krivodol and crossing the river Komstica<sup>5</sup> about 1½ kilometers above Dl. Krivodol;

thence to a point on the Tsaribrod<sup>6</sup>-Sofiya road immediately west of its junction with the road to Kalotina, a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Mözgos,<sup>7</sup> west of Staninci, east of Brebevnica, and through point 738 northeast of Lipinci;

thence west-southwestwards to a point to be selected on the course of the river Lukavica about 1,100 meters northeast of Slivnica, a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence southwards to the confluence, west of Visan,<sup>8</sup> of the Lukavica with the stream on which Dl. Nevlja is situated, the course of the Lukavica upstream;

thence southwestwards to the confluence of a stream with the Jablanica, west of Vrabca,<sup>9</sup> a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 879 and cutting the road from Trn to Tsaribrod immediately south of the junction of this road with the direct road from Trn to Pirot;

thence northwards to the confluence of the Jablanica and the Jerma (Trnska), the course of the Jablanica;

thence westwards to a point to be selected on the old frontier at the salient near Descani<sup>10</sup> Kladenac, a line to be fixed on the ground following the crest of the Ruž Planina and passing through points 1199, 1466, and 1706;

thence southwestwards to point 1516 (Golema Rudina) about 17 kilometers west of Trn, the old Serb-Bulgarian frontier;

thence southwards to a point to be selected on the river Jerma (Trnska) east of Strezimirovci, a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence southwards to the river Dragovishtitsa<sup>11</sup> immediately below the confluence of rivers near point 672, a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Dzincoveci,<sup>12</sup> through points 1112 and 1329, following the watershed between the basins of the rivers Bozicka<sup>13</sup> and Meljanska and passing through points 1731, 1671, 1730, and 1058;

thence southwestwards to the old Serb-Bulgarian frontier at point 1333, about 10 kilometers northwest of the point where the road from Kriva-Palanka to Kyustendil cuts this frontier, a line to be fixed on the ground following the watershed between the Dragovishtitsa on the northwest and the Lomnica and Sovolstica<sup>14</sup> on the southeast;

thence southeastwards to point 1445 on the Males<sup>15</sup> Planina southwest of Dobrilaka, the old Serb-Bulgarian frontier;

thence south-southwestwards to Tumba (point 1253) on the Belashitza<sup>16</sup> Planina, the point of junction of the three frontiers of Greece, Bulgaria, and the Serb-Croat-

<sup>2</sup> Topolovica in Croat transliteration; thus on the 1:200,000 map.

<sup>3</sup> Croat: Berkovica.

<sup>4</sup> Vidlic.

<sup>5</sup> Komstica.

<sup>6</sup> Croat: Caribrod.

<sup>7</sup> Mözgos.

<sup>8</sup> Visan.

<sup>9</sup> Vrabca.

<sup>10</sup> Descani.

<sup>11</sup> Croat: Dragovistitsa.

<sup>12</sup> Dzincoveci.

<sup>13</sup> Bozicka.

<sup>14</sup> Sovolstica.

<sup>15</sup> Males.

<sup>16</sup> Croat: Belasitca.

Slovene State, a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 1600 on the Ograjden<sup>17</sup> Planina, passing east of Stinek and Badilen, west of Bajkovo, cutting the Strumitsa<sup>18</sup> about 3 kilometers east of point 177, and passing east of Gabrinovo.

2. *With Greece:*

From the point defined above eastwards to the point where it leaves the watershed between the basins of the Mesta-Karasu on the south and the Marica<sup>19</sup> on the north near point 1587 (Dibikli), the frontier of 1913 between Bulgaria and Greece.

3. *On the South, with territories which shall be, subsequently attributed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers:*

thence eastwards to the point 1295 situated about 18 kilometers west of Kuchuk<sup>20</sup>-Derbend, a line to be fixed on the ground following the watershed between the basin of the Maritsa on the north, and the basins of the Mesta-Karasu and the other rivers which flow directly into the Egean Sea on the south;

thence eastwards to a point to be chosen on the frontier of 1913 between Bulgaria and Turkey about 4 kilometers north of Kuchuk-Derbend, a line to be fixed on the ground following as nearly as possible the crest line forming the southern limit of the basin of the Archehisar (Dzuma) Suju;<sup>21</sup>

thence northwards to the point where it meets the river Maritsa, the frontier of 1913;

thence to a point to be chosen about 3 kilometers below the railway station of Hadi-K (Kadikoj)<sup>22</sup> the principal course of the Maritsa downstream;

thence northwards to a point to be chosen on the apex of the salient formed by the frontier of the Treaty of Sofia, 1915, about 10 kilometers east-southeast of Jisir Mustafa Pasha, a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence eastwards to the Black Sea, the frontier of the Treaty of Sofia, 1915, then the frontier of 1913.

4. *The Black Sea.*

5. *With Rumania:*

From the Black Sea to the Danube, the frontier existing on August 1, 1914;

thence to the confluence of the Timok and the Danube, the principal channel of navigation of the Danube upstream.

ARTICLE 28

The frontiers described by the present treaty are traced, for such parts as are defined, on the one in a million map attached to the present treaty. In case of differences between the text and the map, the text will prevail.

The next-to-last paragraph of Section 3 refers to the Treaty of Sofia of 1915. It was by this treaty that Bulgaria gained control of the whole line of railroad along the Maritsa River and advanced her boundary to the outskirts of Adrianople. It was partly as a result of this treaty that Bulgaria entered the war on the side of the Central Empires. Having been signed more than a year after the war began (O. S. August 24, N. S. September 6, 1915), its text was not easily available among the Allied countries. It has recently, however, been published in the British "State Papers," Vol. 109. As its geographical clauses are a necessary element in

<sup>17</sup> Ograzden.

<sup>18</sup> Croat: Strumica.

<sup>19</sup> Sic: "Maritsa" below.

<sup>20</sup> Kuc[uk].

<sup>21</sup> Akcehisar (Dzuma) suju.

<sup>22</sup> Kadiköj.

the definition of the new boundaries of Bulgaria, they are given herewith translated as reprinted from the original French in the *Geographical Journal* for February, 1920 (pp. 137-138). The names have, in this case, likewise been changed to conform with the Austrian map. It is an interesting feature of this treaty that, in two places, the location of the boundary is defined, not in terms of the terrain itself but by the fortuitous position of the lettering on a map!

## TREATY OF SOFIA, 1915

### ARTICLE 1

The Ottoman Empire agrees to rectify the present frontier in the following manner:

From Konstantinovo (Tatarköy) the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier is to follow the right bank (*talweg*) of the Tundja [Tundža] River as far as the village [should read manor house] of Čiftlik Kōšk; from this point it follows the crest between Fikel and the Tundja to the summit of elevation 130; thence it turns west as a straight line, passing below Hadžiköj and R[uin] Sükün, and reaches the summit of elevation 253; leaving Pašamahle and Ūsküdar to Bulgaria, it follows the *talweg* between the crest of Duvandža and that of Ūsküdar, leaving Duvandža to Turkey, as far as a point situated 2 kilometers distant from the left bank of the Maritsa. From this point to the letter *č* in the word Karagač the frontier is to be laid out by the Delimitation Commission, according to the principles mentioned in Article 2, from 1½ to 2 kilometers at the most north of the left bank of the Maritsa. From the letter *č* of the word Karagač, a town assigned to Bulgaria, the frontier cuts the highroad Karagač-Adrianople in the middle and continues in a straight line to the letter *š* of the word Demirdeš; thence it crosses the Maritsa again and reaches the left bank of the river. From this point the frontier is to follow the left bank of the river at a maximum distance of 2 kilometers east of the left bank until it reaches the sea. It will be laid down by the Delimitation Commission according to the principles mentioned in Article 2.

The map of the Austrian General Staff in 1:200,000 is to serve as the underlying map.

### ARTICLE 2 (in part)

The Delimitation Commission . . . . . will be guided in its work by the topographic and economic conditions of the terrain and will lay down the frontier from the letters *š* in the word Demirdeš to the mouth of the Maritsa at a maximum distance of 2 kilometers east of the left bank of the river, leaving the city of Enos to Turkey. . . . .

## AREA AND POPULATION

While Bulgaria thus loses considerable territory as a result of the world war, yet her new area does not compare unfavorably with the area she has occupied continuously for a longer period than any other, i. e. her extent from 1886 to 1913, an interval of 27 years of her 42 years of existence. This is evident from a glance at the accompanying series of "silhouette" maps (Fig. 2), which illustrates the territorial development

of Bulgaria by critical dates. The legend of each map indicates the territory gained or lost since the date represented by the preceding map. The boundaries of these pieces of territory can be followed in greater detail on Figure 1, where they are shown by dotted lines, with the year of their establishment.

In the following table the attempt has been made to give the area and population of Bulgaria at each stage of its development, based on a critical selection of figures from the standard references cited as footnotes thereto.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BULGARIA AT PERIODS  
OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

	1878	1885	1886	1913	1915	1919
Area in sq. kilometers	63,160*	99,061‡	96,346	114,017**	116,642‡‡	105,522
Approximate Population	1,990,000†	3,100,000§	3,030,000¶	4,712,000††	4,900,000§§	4,300,000¶¶

Abbreviation: BdE=Bevölkerung der Erde, a critical compilation of the population of the countries of the world, each constituting a number of the *Ergänzungshefte zu Petermanns Mitteilungen*, as follows: VI, 1880, No. 62; VII, 1882, No. 69; VIII, 1891, No. 101; XIII, 1909, No. 163.

\* Figure based on a planimetric measurement in 1890 by B. Trognitz of the Almanach de Gotha and accepted as standard in its subsequent issues. See BdE VIII, pp. 32 and 44.

† Based on: Population of Bulgaria proper (1873) according to V. Jaksic, 1,965,474; according to census of 1881, 2,007,919. See BdE VI, p. 22, and BdE VIII, p. 44.

‡ Compounded of two possibly not strictly co-ordinate figures: 63,160 for Bulgaria proper (see asterisk footnote above), and 35,901 for Eastern Rumelia, including the Kirdjali and Rhodope districts, based on an earlier planimetric measurement by Trognitz (in which the corresponding value for Bulgaria proper was 63,972). See BdE VII, p. 17, and BdE VIII, pp. 32 and 44.

§ Based on: Population of Bulgaria proper (census of 1881) 2,007,919; of Eastern Rumelia (census of 1880) 815,946; total (1880-81) 2,823,865. Population of Bulgaria proper (census of 1888) 2,193,434; of Eastern Rumelia, 960,941; total (1888) 3,154,375. For figures see BdE VIII, p. 44.

|| Official figures of Bulgarian census of 1900, quoted in BdE XIII, p. 123.

¶ Based on population of Bulgaria proper as estimated above for 1885, less population of Rhodope (19,326) and Kirdjali (28,721) districts—total 48,047—with allowance for natural increase during one year. See BdE VIII, p. 44, footnote 3 on Bulgaria.

\*\* Almanach de Gotha, 1916, p. 708. The figures on which this is based, viz. 1910 area of Bulgaria (96,345), plus territory acquired from Turkey (25,257), minus loss to Rumania (7525) would give 114,077, however.

†† 4,711,918, Almanach de Gotha, 1916, p. 708, made up of 1910 census population of Bulgaria (4,337,513), plus population of territory acquired from Turkey (656,535), minus population of territory ceded to Rumania (282,131). Natural increase assumed offset by the Balkan wars.

‡‡ Based on measurement at the American Geographical Society from plot on millimeter cross-section paper, in 1:1,000,000, of area acquired in 1915 (result: 2625).

§§ Estimated population of 1913, plus 150,000 for area acquired in 1915, plus 50,000 for natural increase 1913-15.

||| 1913 area (114,017), minus areas by which it is reduced (Timok district, 170; Tsaribrod district, 566; Bosilegrad district, 828; Strumitsa district, 926; "Dibikli exclave," 242; Aegean access, 6136), plus area retained from 1915 (373), as shown on the map accompanying the peace treaty (the boundaries of the area, acquired in 1915 are not shown on this map). The seven areas involved were likewise plotted in 1:1,000,000 on millimeter cross-section paper, with the result given in the above figures.

¶¶ Estimated population of 1915, less assumed losses in Aegean corridor (200,000), area acquired in 1915 (150,000), Timok, Tsaribrod, Bosilegrad, Strumitsa districts (200,000), plus assumed excess of natural increase over war losses, 1915-19 (50,000).